

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting specifically an allele of a pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism in a sample, said allele comprising a target nucleotide sequence that is unique to said allele, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting said allele of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism in said sample with a nucleic acid probe under differential hybridization conditions that allow said nucleic acid probe to hybridize specifically to a nucleic acid molecule in said allele of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism in said sample, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises [[a]] said target nucleotide sequence, and wherein either said nucleic acid probe or said nucleic acid molecule is labeled with one or more scattered-light detectable particles of a size between 1 and 500 nm inclusive, thereby forming hybridized nucleic acid molecules that are labeled;

(b) illuminating said one or more scattered-light detectable particles bound to said hybridized nucleic acid molecules ~~using white light, with the proviso that the white light is not evanescent wave light,~~ under conditions which produce scattered light from said one or more scattered-light detectable particles and in which light scattered from said one or more scattered-light detectable particles can be detected by a human eye with less than 500 times magnification and without electronic

amplification; [[and]]

(c) detecting light scattered by said one or more scattered-light detectable particles under said conditions as indicative of the presence of said allele of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism in said sample; and

(d) contacting said allele of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism in said sample with a capture probe (i) that is immobilized on a solid surface and (ii) that hybridizes to said nucleic acid molecule comprising said target nucleotide sequence, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is not labeled with scattered-light detectable particles, and wherein said nucleic acid probe is labeled with scattered-light detectable particles.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of amplifying a portion of said nucleic acid molecule in said sample, and contacting the amplified nucleic acid molecule with said nucleic acid probe.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid probe (i) is not labeled with scattered-light detectable particles and (ii) is a capture probe that is immobilized on a solid surface, and wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprising said target nucleotide sequence is labeled with scattered-light detectable particles.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein said contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe comprises contacting the sample with a plurality of different nucleic acid probes that differentially hybridize to different alleles of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said plurality of different nucleic acid probes are immobilized at different spots on a solid surface.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising labeling said nucleic acid probe or said nucleic acid molecule that comprises said target nucleotide sequence by incorporating a moiety that provides an attachment site and/or a cleavage site.

10. - 58. (Cancelled)

59. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said labeling involves polymerase chain reaction, random-prime labeling, nick-translation, biased random-prime labeling, primer extension, extension displacement transcription incorporation, ligase chain reaction, ligation of multiple oligomers amplification, rolling circle amplification, strand displacement amplification, or transcription-

mediated amplification.

60. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said incorporated moiety is a modified nucleotide.

61. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said incorporated moiety is a hapten-derivatized nucleotide or bromodeoxyuridine.

62. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 61, wherein said incorporated moiety is a hapten-derivatized nucleotide, and wherein said hapten-derivatized nucleotide is derivatized with biotin, fluorescein, digoxigenin, or dinitrophenol.

63. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said labeling further comprises attaching said scattered-light detectable particles to said nucleic acid probe or said nucleic acid molecule comprising said target nucleotide sequence.

64. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 61, wherein said labeling further comprises attaching scattered-light detectable particles that are derivatized with anti-hapten antibodies or anti-bromodeoxyuridine antibodies to said nucleic acid probe or said nucleic acid molecule comprising said target nucleotide sequence.

65. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 62, wherein said labeling further comprises attaching scattered-light detectable particles that are derivatized

with avidin or streptavidin to said nucleic acid probe or said nucleic acid molecule comprising said target nucleotide sequence.

66. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 64, wherein said incorporated moiety is bromodeoxyuridine, and wherein said nucleic acid molecule that comprises said target nucleotide sequence is fragmented prior to hybridization with said nucleic acid probe.

67. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 59, wherein said labeling comprises using one or more primers that is a gene-specific primer or an allele-specific primer.

68. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~[[4]]~~ 1, wherein said contacting the sample with a capture probe comprises contacting the sample with a plurality of different capture probes that differentially hybridize to different alleles of said pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism.

69. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein said contacting the sample with a capture probe comprises contacting the sample with a plurality of different capture probes that are immobilized at different spots on a solid surface.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism encodes a cytochrome P450 protein.

71. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the pharmacogenetically relevant gene involved in drug metabolism is a member of the CYP2D family.

72. - 74. (Cancelled)